

Application No.: 10/612,704  
Docket No.: UC0213USNA3

Page 2

### Amendments to the Specification

On page 5, lines 33-34, please amend the paragraph as follows:

Figure 6 shows Formulae II(a) through ~~II((1))~~ <sup>L</sup> II(X) for a charge transport composition of the invention.

NKs  
9-27-97

On page 7, in the paragraph at lines 3-22:

In some cases it is desirable to increase the T<sub>g</sub> of the compounds to improve stability, coatability, and other properties. This can be accomplished by linking together two or more of the compounds with a linking group to form compounds having Formula II, shown in Figure 2, or Formula III, shown in Figure 3. In these formulae, Q can be a single bond or a multivalent linking group, having two or more points of attachment. The multivalent linking group can be a hydrocarbon group with two or more points of attachment, and can be aliphatic or aromatic. The multivalent linking group can be a heteroalkylene or heteroarylene group, where the heteroatoms can be, for example, N, O, S, or Si. Examples of multivalent groups, Q, include, but are not limited to, alkylene, alkenylene, and alkynylene groups, and analogous compounds with heteroatoms, single, multiple-ring, and fused-ring aromatics and heteroaromatics; arylamines, such as triarylamines; silanes and siloxanes. Additional examples of multivalent Q groups are given in Figure 5 as Formulae [[V]] IV(a) through [[V]] IV(h). In Formula IV(f), any of the carbons may be linked to a charge transport moiety. In Formula IV(h), any of the Si atoms can be linked to a charge transport moiety. Heteroatoms such as Ge and Sn can also be used. The linking group can also be -[SiMeR<sup>1</sup>-SiMeR<sup>1</sup>]<sub>n</sub><sup>-</sup>, where R<sup>1</sup> and n are as defined above.

On page 8, lines 28-29: